

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1835.

The statement in the *Transcript* last evening, made by the Cambridge Correspondent, relative to the Report of the *Morning Post*, is, we believe, designedly correct. The Reporter of the *Post* stated that in one instance he misapprehended the evidence, and in only one—namely, that some slight imprints had occurred in printing his names. The inference which would naturally be drawn from the language in the *Transcript*, would be that a general misapprehension of the evidence ran through the whole of the Report published in the *Post*, whereas nothing could be farther from the truth, nor any thing more unfair than an effort to convey that impression. The whole will be explained to-morrow.

The compliments of the season to our friends and readers. The vigorous steps of old Father Time, unimpeded by age, have brought us round to the commencement of another year—and that, and many more after it, may be happily commenced, and as happily ended, by all who wish us well and some who do not, we sincerely hope. Another of those divisions of time, but three score and ten of which are allotted us, is added to the mighty past. Another year, with its pains and its pleasures, its joys and its sorrows, is gone from us forever. Witness the haste with which that industrious old gentleman, our common Father, to whom age brings renewed, instead of declining, strength—witness, we say, the haste with which he turns over another of the seventy leaves in his book of life, hardly giving us time for a word at parting. Look! he has cruelly hidden the record of the past, and answers our request for a glance at its latest page, by silently and sternly pointing to the pure and unsullied future. If, therefore, we would commune with the past, it must be by memory, and that quickly—for the same old gentleman has raised his obliterating hand, which will soon fall upon even that vestige of the friend that was.

The year which has just passed has not been without its griefs and its pleasures to any of us, and we should all have philosophy enough to profit by the admonitions of the former, while we revel in the recollections of the latter. Indeed, the one would lose its effect, without the aid of the other; and, by parity of reasoning, we are equally indebted to each for the sum total of happiness we have severally enjoyed. Perpetual sun, or continual shade, would weary us—and so would pleasure lose its zest, were it not that pain teaches us how to appreciate it.

The individual who knows enough of virtuous liberty to appreciate the blessings it confers, will hardly need to be reminded that the last year has been to us one of national prosperity and happiness. The honest and industrious husbandman who has looked with thankfulness upon his teeming fields, or the careful and thrifty merchant who has seen his commercial property protected in every quarter of the globe, by the broad wings of his government, cannot but bless that propitious fortune which made him one of this great and happy nation.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 27.

The Senate remained but a few minutes in session, to-day, the meeting being but a matter of form, to come within the provision of the Constitution, which prohibits an adjournment for more than three days, by either House, without the consent of the other. Very little business was done during those few minutes, and that of no manner of importance.

In the House, the discussion upon the resolution offered by Mr. Lincoln, some days ago, relative to the northeastern boundary, was brought to a conclusion, when Mr. Gillet moved to lay the resolution on the table; upon this motion Mr. Grennell demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered—the motion was lost, yeas 77—nays 79. The resolution was then adopted, —86 to 79.

A message was received from the President, transmitted in obedience to the resolution of the House adopted for the purpose, together with a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by sundry papers, appertaining to our relations with France, and the refusal of the Chambers to provide for the execution of the treaty of 1831, which was appropriately referred. There were other communications from several of the departments responding to resolutions, laid before the House by the Speaker, which were disposed of in the usual way. I am told that a highly interesting correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and the President of the United States Bank, was also communicated, relative to the branch drafts. A motion to print this correspondence was laid over to Monday. The House immediately afterwards adjourned, their session having continued about an hour and a half.

Ten days have now elapsed since the Report of Mr. Tyler upon the affairs of the Bank of the United States was presented; but not a line of it has yet appeared in print. A year ago, such a production would, after such a lapse of time, have been distributed through Virginia and the South, by tens of thousands. But now the peculiar attitude of Virginia is such, and she has given such indications of her opinions with regard to "alternatives" and "emergencies," that Messrs. Gales, Green, Tyler and Leigh seem to think the preferable alternative is, to await the action of the Legislature in relation to the Senatorial election before printing. There is no longer the shadow of a shade of hope for the Bank in that quarter, and very few in any other. I think the omission to print the report, for so great a length of time, may be looked upon as the very strongest evidence that no friend of the Bank has now the smallest hope of its recharter, or any intention whatever of pressing the subject further upon an indignant people.

Alabama.—The resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives, requesting Mr. Moore to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, have been passed, after a long debate, by a vote of fifty-seven to twenty-six.

The *New England Magazine* for January, is this day published—we may notice its contents hereafter—we have copied from it to-day a couple of poetical effusions by PERCIVAL.

A "Dealer" in Coal and Wood shall see his commendation in print to-morrow.

Fanny's Journal, again.—The following extract discovers a discrimination of character, and justness of observation, which entitle the fair authoress to forgiveness for one half of her sins:—

"I have alluded to my father's *Hamlet* before, but I must acknowledge that I was anxious to hear the opinion of the Posthumous upon it, as by that I could judge whether they possessed sufficient taste to appreciate properly so exquisite a performance. The house was tolerably well filled—mostly gentlemen—he was cordially received, but not with that enthusiasm which I expected—he never played the king character of the drama more perfectly. He altered the soliloquy in the first act—

"O, that this too solid flesh would melt," &c. &c. in a style which must have convinced every one who heard him that a master trod the stage; yet, they appeared insensible to the beauties of his elocution, and the inimitable grace of his action—the applause was stated—not one good generous English burst of approbation was expressed during the whole performance—I left the house disappointed and provoked.

Mr. — called upon us to-day—he says that Boston people are good where they take, (a queer expression,) and he thought that when I became acquainted with them, I should like them better than I did the New-Yorkers, who were a more gay and fickle race but not so constant and ardent in their friendships—"we," said he, "are neither extravagant nor parsimonious in our admiration or style of living—*Virtus in medio* is our motto." He appeared to be an intelligent gentleman, although there was something of the *Beau Shatterly* in his appearance—his compliments were rather extravagant for a man of his apparent age, but yet were pronounced with a delicate ingenuity which rendered them quite acceptable, after all—it amused me to see him take hold of the side of the door as he bowed himself out of the room. * * * Mrs. — is the most like our English ladies of any one of our sex I have seen in B.—frank, intelligent, and a despoiser of all the contemptible mannerisms which characterise the vulgar gent. It is a saying more true than delicate that "you cannot make a silk purse out of a pig's ear," and the truth of this venerable adage I see every day exemplified—an evidence of it was just before me in Miss — with Mr. —, her lover, I suppose, who entered my room with all the formality of Eastern Ambassadors, after sending their cards up. Miss — was laced in to the circumference of a common sized cane, and appeared to be afraid of sitting down lest she should tumble her dress or burst her corsets—she thought that it was a beautiful day—only a little too warm, but as there was a fine draft through my room, I must feel very comfortable—I replied, in a rapturous tone, "as comfortable as could be expected"—the theatre, she said, was not so fashionable a place of resort now as it had been, but my presence would probably restore to it all its attraction of beauty and fashion—"Yes," said Mr. —, "you will draw well no doubt!"—whipping his feet with a little black stick which he carried in his hand—"but after all it pretty much depends upon a few us—you will find it here as it is every where else; whatever the leaders of the higher circles patronise soon becomes popular."

Now here was a couple of the "pig's ear" gentry—conceited, ignorant, ill-mannered—and all the wealth, society, and education, in the world, could not render them intelligent or agreeable companions—convert them into "a silk purse," * * * This is an original country—unlike anything I had imagined—unlike everything at home—but with all its faults I love it—there is a newness, a freshness, an appearance of youth and vigor in the looks of everything about me, which is exciting and interesting—to view America at this period of her history, is like looking upon an infant giant who is destined one day to become the mightiest among the mightiest of his race. Her inhabitants, generally, are hardy, industrious, virtuous and intelligent—I have been told, and I have no doubt of the truth of the assertion, that what is called the fashionable society of the cities embraces the poorest specimens of the American people—a majority of those who compose it are generally idle, puny, narrow-minded fops, living upon the bounty of their fathers or friends, without character or manhood enough to stand alone in the world, or industry sufficient to acquire those accomplishments which alone can render such beings tolerable. But the citizens of the interior towns are a daring, independent people, who come to the cities, gain large fortunes, and leave their children the sickly scions of fashion—in this manner is society here in a constant state of revolution. It is vastly different, to be sure, from what I have been accustomed to witness, but why should I have been nature be obeyed? Why should not genius, and talent, and enterprise, be rewarded for their own sakes? Why should they not be the only title to nobility, instead of the mere chance of birth, an event over which no one has control, and therefore for which one should neither be blamed nor praised? Honors and reward should follow such as *entitle themselves* to them, not those who claim them by inheritance."

Loud Pirates in New-Jersey.—A Newark paper states that—"the shore of Monmouth county, in this state, has long been infested with a band of freebooters, who lay in wait for coasting vessels, and live by preying upon that branch of our commerce. It is a part of their practice to ensnare vessels by decoy lights; and it is believed that the crews of many vessels thus brought ashore to be robbed, have been thrown overboard on the principle that 'dead men tell no tales.' The schooners Henry Franklin, from Boston, and Jas. Fisher, were robbed on the Barnegat shore, within a few weeks, of goods to the amount of \$9 or \$10,000. The pirates, blacked and otherwise disguised, drove off the guards, and carried away most of their cargoes."

The Collector of New York having received intelligence of these depredations, despatched a cutter, with police officers, &c. on board to arrest the culprits. Nine had been arrested, and it is said that some persons who have hitherto sustained fair characters are suspected of being concerned in these nefarious robberies.

Gov. Davis has appointed Andrew D. McFarland, Esq. of Worcester, one of his Aids.

Georgia.—The Senate of Georgia have passed resolutions (yeas 51, nays 31) against the recharter of the U. S. Bank, under any circumstances, and against the incorporation of any Bank by Congress, at least until the Constitution is altered. Also, resolutions approving the course of the President in regard to the U. S. Bank, and instructing their Senators in Congress to vote that the resolution adopted in the Senate on the 28th of March last, declaring that "the President, in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both," be expunged from the journals of the Senate.—*Jour. Com.*

Destructive Fire at Dorchester.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, the extensive cabinet factory of E. H. Ruggles & Co., at the Lower Mills in Dorchester was discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time was totally consumed, together with their large dwelling house and storehouse adjoining, and the dwelling house of Mr. Temple, Cashier of the Dorchester and Milton Bank. Mr. Temple's furniture was saved. Owing to the great quantity of snow in the streets, it was with great difficulty that the engines were brought to the fire in season to be of much service. We learn that the property was generally insured.—*Trans.*

Loss estimated at \$12,000.

We regret to learn that the accident which occurred to Capt. Divinal, of the Ferry steamer Tom Thumb, was more serious than at first reported to us. The leg was not only severely lacerated, but the bone was broken.—*Trans.*

CONVENT RIOTERS—THE VERDICT.

From the Reporter for the Morning Post.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

East Cambridge, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

Shortly after the opening of the Court this morning, the jury came in, and being interrogated, according to the usual form, by the clerk, replied that, in the cases of Prescott P. Pond and Alvah Kelly, they could not agree upon a verdict; but in the case of Isaac Parker, they returned a verdict of NOT GUILTY, while in the case of the lad Marvin Marcy, Jr. they rendered a verdict of GUILTY.

After these verdicts were duly recorded, Edward G. Prescott, Esq. moved for the discharge of Parker, which accordingly took place, but the Attorney General objected to his departure from Court, because there were still other indictments pending against him. After some consideration, however, Mr. Austin announced to the Court, that he should enter a *nolle prosequi* on those indictments, and Parker was thereupon fully discharged. In the verdict against Marcy, the jury, in finding him guilty, also found that at the time of the arson, committed by him, there was no person "lawfully" within the convent; the offence, therefore, comes within the benefit of the mitigating act of 1830, which commutes the punishment of death, into imprisonment, at hard labor, in the State's Prison, for life.

George F. Farley, Esq., then submitted a motion in arrest of judgment, and one in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The first motion was made on the ground, that it did not appear in the indictment that the offence was committed within this commonwealth, and therefore not within this county, and consequently not within the jurisdiction of the Court now in session. He based his objection upon the omission of the word "aforesaid," after the word "Middlesex," to which county Marcy is alleged to belong; and in which county the offences alleged to have been committed, that county being referred to by the word "aforesaid," in a subsequent clause of the indictment.

That the objections taken by Mr. Farley may be clearly understood, I subjoin so much of the indictment, as contains, and will serve to explain, the supposed flaw, and an extract from *Chitty*, containing the principle of law upon which Mr. F. relied in his argument. The indictment is in the following words:—

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Middlesex, ss. J. A. the County of Middlesex, began and held an assize, within and for the County of Middlesex, on the second Monday of September, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four:—
The jurors for said Commonwealth here empanelled, on their oath, present, that John B. Russell, et al., [sic] Edwin Marcy, the younger of that name of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex [no aforesaid] mariner [other names, &c. omitted]—and sundry other evil disposed persons, &c. on the 11th of August, &c. in the night time of said day, at Charlestown aforesaid, in the County of Middlesex aforesaid, with force of arms, &c. the dwelling house of Mary Anne Ursula Mott, &c. feloniously, wilfully, and maliciously did set fire to, &c. &c."

To support his exception, Mr. Farley read the following extract from *Chitty*, page 160 [194, Eng. Ed.] :—

"Having examined in what county an indictment may be preferred, it is to be stated, both in the margin, and the body of the indictment. The county is stated in the margin thus—'Middlesex,' or 'Middlesex, To wit,' but the latter method is the most usual. In the body of the indictment, also, the facts should in general be stated to have arisen in the county in which the indictment is preferred, so that it may appear that the offence was within the jurisdiction of the court; and, therefore, it is a parish, or, other place, where the offence, or part of it occurred, be stated without naming the county in the margin, or expressly referring to it by the words—'the county of Middlesex,' or 'the county of Middlesex, To wit,' &c. where two counties are mentioned, as Surrey, in the margin, and afterwards the offence is stated to have been committed at a place 'in the county aforesaid,' without showing which county is intended, this will refer to the last antecedent county, Middlesex, and the indictment will be insufficient; for the rule, in civil actions, that the venue in the margin will aid it, does not extend to criminal proceedings."

Mr. F. did not cite any other authority than the preceding, but argued from his general impression of the law, and contended that there was nothing to show that the "county of Middlesex," mentioned in the indictment, was in Massachusetts, or in any other state. The second motion was in arrest of judgment, and for a new trial, on the ground, that the jury, not having agreed upon a verdict against Pond and Kelly, the verdict against Marcy ought to be set aside, and that he ought to be tried again with the others. Mr. F. stated that he was not prepared to argue this motion at the present time.

In addition to these motions, Mr. Prescott submitted another for a new trial, on the grounds, that the jury had not been kept together, according to the oaths of the officers appointed to take charge of them; that they had been permitted, several times, in small numbers, to visit the barber's shop, where newspapers, containing reports of the trial, and comments on the evidence, were exposed to their sight; and that the jury had also visited the glass house, and while there separated from one another, and the officer in charge, and went round the works.

To support this motion, affidavits were made, by the barber, Berzillo Leon, that some of the jurors had been in his shop and had read the Boston Morning Post—and, as a matter of form, to prove legally the well known fact, by the Reporter of the Post, that the Post reports of the trial; affidavits were also made by two individuals, setting forth that a number of the jury, not less than seven, visited the glass house, and that a portion of them separated from the others, and walked round, without an officer, and that a conversation about the trial took place, in the glass house, near enough to the jurors to be heard by them.

The Attorney General addressed the Court, in very general terms, against the sufficiency of the assumed grounds in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, and was fully sustained by the Court.

Shaw, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Court on these motions, said that as counties and towns were established by statute, that the Court must be presumed to know judicially, that there is in existence in this Commonwealth, a county of Middlesex, and a town by the name of Charlestown; and that there was in the indictment, no term or name calculated to throw a shadow of a doubt, that Charlestown, in the County of Middlesex, in this Commonwealth, is the place meant.

As to the non-agreement on a verdict, his honor said the objection must lie as well against those who are acquitted, as those convicted, which would not be contended for; and that it was the settled law of the commonwealth, that when there was no reasonable probability that a jury could agree, they might be discharged.

On the third motion, he observed—"we think, from the strictest construction of the affidavits, there are no grounds for believing that there was any conversation, or communication held with the jurors, that could influence them, and therefore they are no grounds for a new trial."

The Attorney General then gave notice, that there was still a capital indictment pending against Marcy, Pond, and Kelly, and moved that the sentence should not be now pronounced against Marcy, but that they all three be remanded to jail.

Messrs. Prescott and Farley claimed that Pond and Kelly should be admitted to bail, as well on the capital charge, as on the one upon which they have been arrested, but the Attorney General resisted the application, and the question is to be submitted to the whole Court, where the proceedings will probably be private, but the result is to be communicated to the counsel to-morrow.

* The word "aforesaid" is not now added after the name of the County, in the case of either of the Middlesex prisoners, but is inserted after the names of the towns: as, for instance, "Charlestown aforesaid," "Boston aforesaid," &c. &c.

Professor Dew.—This gentleman has been elected to the Chair of Political Economy in the South Carolina College.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Charlemagne*, Capt. Pierce, we have Paris and Havre papers to Dec. 31.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

The French Chambers assembled on the 1st of Dec. In the sessions of the 1st and 2d, nothing was said about the American indemnity, but it was understood that Ministers would present a bill for that purpose immediately, and with the expectation of being able to carry it through. Some of the French papers are quite opposed to the appropriation, and say it will not be granted.

The French Chamber of Peers were employed in trying the rioters in Lyons and elsewhere.

The accounts from Spain contain no news.

The affairs of Portugal are spoken of unfavorably, especially the condition of the Treasury.

In England the Duke of Wellington is Captain and all hands in the ministry for the present, waiting the arrival of Sir Robert Peel from Italy. The English papers say the administration of His Grace will be marked with great liberality.

The *Charlemagne* brought despatches from Mr. Livingston, our minister at Paris. They were forwarded by the mail yesterday.

MARKETS.

Havre, 30th November, 1835.—You will notice the activity in Cotton. Prices generally advancing, and many think they will be supported even after the new crop begins to arrive, as some rather considerable purchases have been made at present rates, deliverable in the course of the next three months.

Sales Dec. 2d—54 B Louisiana Cotton, 147,500—44 do 140,500—50 do 135,200 B Upland 127 50. Stock, 9756 B. of which 5350 B U. S.

London, Nov. 23.—Cotton—Good business in the early part of the week—400 bales changed hands at 1d higher—specie market inanimate. Wool—Stocks in hands of manufacturers are not large.

Remarkable Incident.—The New Brunswick, (N. J.) *Fredonian*, gives an account of a trial of extraordinary interest which took place at the Middlesex Oyer and Terminer. The prisoner, a young woman, was indicted for horse stealing. When put upon her trial she pleaded guilty and refused to retract her plea, although her counsel was permitted by the consent of the Court, to withdraw this plea and enter a plea of not guilty.

The story of the adventures of the accused girl is one which enlisted the sympathies of the Court and jury.—It is briefly as follows:—She is an English girl. Having formed an attachment for a young man in the service of her father, her lover was banished from the house of his employer, and sailed for America. Shortly after his departure, the young woman left her father's house, assumed man's apparel, travelled from Yorkshire to Liverpool, where she engaged as a common sailor and sailed in search of her lover. She arrived in this city, and after wandering for some time through the streets, she travelled to Boston, subsequently to Philadelphia, and afterwards to New Orleans, from which city she returned to New York, and started again for Philadelphia. On her way to that city, she stopped for a night at a barn near Kingston, where it was her intention to commit suicide. She was diverted from this course by circumstances which eventually exposed her situation, and resulted in her trial and acquittal. She caught a horse in a field near which the barn was situated, and rode off towards New Brunswick. Horse stealing being in her own country punishable with death, she probably supposed that by committing this crime, she would put an end to her sufferings and sorrows.—These facts were elicited on the trial, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

A Rat.—The Flemington (Hudson county, N. J.) *Gazette*, of Tuesday, states that George Shorts, the collector of Lebanon township, has absconded, taking with him, as is supposed, between twenty-two and twenty-five hundred dollars of the township's money, consisting of taxes recently collected, school fund, &c.

Nashville Tenn. Dec. 10.—We are informed that the steamboat *Hayweke*, shortly after leaving this, ran against the shore, in a fog, about daylight on Sunday morning last, sunk Hyde's ferry, and was so much injured that she sunk shortly afterwards—both passengers and cargo are safe.

Fire.—The house of Mr. William Norton, in Newmarket, was destroyed by fire on the evening of Saturday last. We understand the fire originated in the Corn house, from ashes that had been deposited there. The principal part of the furniture was saved.—*No insurance!!!—Exeter News Letter.*

General Hamilton of South Carolina.—It is said that this gentleman will be appointed to the Presidency of South Carolina College, which has been vacated by the retirement of President Cooper.

We learn that the individual arrested on Tuesday on suspicion of having been concerned in the Norfolk Bank Robbery, was examined before the Police Court yesterday forenoon and discharged.—*Merc.*

We had a fall of snow on Sunday night and yesterday to the depth of 6 or 8 inches. Wind N. E. and at intervals very fresh.—*N. Y. Jour. Com. 30th ult.*

At Baltimore, on Friday, snow was four or five inches deep. The harbor and river continued free of ice.—*Ibid.*

NOTICE—8th of JANUARY.—Tickets for the Supper at Charlestown, on the ensuing 8th can be had of John Colburn, Selden Crockett, J. F. Boyd, Cyrus Patton, A. V. Whittridge, Osgood Hoyt, John Wright, Solomon Parker, Asa D. Pattee, James R. Turner, Elisha Burbank, Jr. P. S. one.

Also at the Democratic News Room and the Eagle Hotel Charlestown.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, under the direction of the Boston Phrenological Society.—The lectures will consist of eighteen or twenty, and will be delivered by Rev. John Pierpont, Rev. J. D. Greene, and Wm B. Fowle, Esq.

The 12th Lecture will be given TOMORROW EVENING, at the Music Temple, to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets for the course, \$2—single, 25 cents.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The Lectures before the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, will commence at the Masonic Temple, on Thursday, 30th inst. at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The managers having found that the method pursued for the last two years of having a connected series of lectures on some interesting subject, instead of disconnected lectures by different individuals, has met the approbation of the Society, have adopted the same method for the ensuing season. And they have great satisfaction in stating that the course will commence with a series of lectures by the Hon. Caleb Cushing, on "The Civilization and Social State of Modern Christendom"—embracing the Government, Religion, Moral Culture, Science, Literature, Art, Social Distinctions, Industry, Property, Crime, Military Relations and Manners, of the civilized nations of Europe and America.

The further arrangements will be hereafter announced.

WILLIAM GRAY, Rec. Sec. DANIEL WEBSTER, President. 1st

STEAMBOAT BANGOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Steamboat Bangor, for the choice of Directors, will be held on the first Monday of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the Exchange Coffee House, in Boston.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Rev. and honorary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office.

JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY, QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MARRIED.—In Frametown, N. H., Nathaniel H. Osgood Merrihant, of Concord to Maria J. Gibson, of the same place.

In Tiverton, R. I., Mr. Elisha Woodworth, aged 17, to Lydia Brownell, aged 15, all of Little Compton.

In this city, on the 30th inst, Wm H. Waitt, son of Isaac Waitt, 11 mos.

On Tuesday morning, very suddenly, Relief Harris, daughter of Alvin and Relief H. Tunt, 1 week.

Wednesday morning, June L. consort of John B. Fish, 19 months.

On Monday evening, very suddenly, Augustus, son of Simeon Child, 16 months.

Funeral this day, at half past 2 o'clock.

In Roxbury, on Saturday morning, 28th inst, Susan, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Berry, 45.

In Newburyport, Lydia Nuchmore, 68. She died in the peace and hope of the gospel.

Deaths in Charlestown, during the present year, under 10 years, 12—10 to 20, 4—20 to 30, 10—30 to 40, 17—40 to 50, 15—50 to 60, 23—60 to 70, 7—70 to 80, 5—80 to 90, 3—90 to 100, 15. Total 132—23 of the above are men; that left families—17 do are women that left families. State Prison, Navy Yard, McLane Asylum and Catholics not included.

CALEB SYMMES Jr, Sexton.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—DECEMBER 31, 1834.

No arrival.

CLEARED.—Bark Brazil, Parker, Charleston; brig Olive Chamberlain, Duncan, New Orleans; sch Cordelia, Dover; sloop Polly, Salem.

PASSENGERS.—In the Virginian, from New York for Liverpool, Dr and Master Burke, sister and servant.

Brig Cadet, Grover, 46 days from Surinam for Boston, put into Provincetown 27th, with loss of masts and rigging.

Bark Lexington, from Boston, was off Ocracoke Bar, 20th inst, with colors set for a pilot.

Brig Pallas, Williams, hence, at Smyrna Oct 29, for Eo Jan 10 days.

At Havre 5th inst, ships *Salve de Grasse*, Weiderholdt; *Poland*, Anthony; *Eric*, Buck, and *Albany*, Hawkins, all for New York on their regular days. The *Eric* on the 3d, and *Albany* on the 4th. Ship *Austerlitz*, Hammond, and bark *Turbo*, Whittem, for New Orleans 30th Nov; Manchester, from do, on 2d inst. Ship *Thomas Dickson*, and *Louvre*, Hunt, in Charleston, off the Light, going in. Sailed 23th Nov, *Mazeppa*, Charleston.

At Massillon Nov 19, Plant, Perkins, Havana; 25th, Massachusetts, Bartlett, Norfolk. Sailed 21st, Gardner, Jackson, New York.

Sailed from Gravesend Nov 27, Undine, Smith, for Amsterdam.

At Helvoet 22d, James, Ellis, from Boston.

SPOKEN.—14th inst, lat 42 24, lon 27 40, ship *Constellation*, 36 days from New Orleans for Hamburg.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 30—cleared sch *Chrissa*, Crandall, Apalachicola.

NEW YORK, Dec 23—ar ship *Charlemagne*, Pierce, Havre 5th inst.

Ship *Providence*, Wiley, Liverpool; *Brigs Mary Jane*, McKimstry, Rochelle, Nov 25; *Audobon*, Simpson, Belfast.

Brigs *Deeds*, Haynes, Cronstadt. On 5th inst, Jan 25, had her decks swept, and a new one, Lawrence Adams, of Sweden, washed overboard.

23rd ship *Mississippi*, Robinson, N Orl; brig *Montilla*, Beckman, Cartagena.

NORFOLK, Dec 22—ar sch *Sarah Ann*, Nickerson, Boston.

ALEXANDRIA Dec 23—ar sch *Village*, Newcomb, Boston. Sailed Remittance, Barbadoes.

FRANKLIN RESTORATOR.

Wilson's Lane, rear of the U. S. Branch Bank, four doors from State street.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the above Establishment, and in addition to the apartments heretofore occupied, has added a room formerly known as the Mechanics' Business Room, under the Mechanics' Exchange Reading Room. This is now divided into three apartments, viz—A large and spacious HALL, a SITTING ROOM, and a DINING ROOM, furnished with every kind of Refreshment (with the exception of Ardent Spirits) and WINES of the most approved quality. Dinners and Suppers served up as usual, and the luxuries of Fish, Fowl, and in the day. Soups Every day.

Transient or permanent boarders will find as good accommodations at the above Establishment, as any where in the city.

Clubs, Parties, Engine and Military Companies, will always find the best accommodations, and at the shortest notice, and at the lowest rates.

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